DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$15
" " " " 9
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months..... 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Petesburg Register.

From the North.

Through the courtesy of a gallant young officer of the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment, we have received a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 11th instant, from which we make several interesting extracts:

THE FIGHT FOR CUMBERLAND.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Union*, of August 6, says:

On Monday afternoon, August 1, at 4 o'clock, the rebels, five thousand strong, under the command of Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, approached the city by the Baltimore turnpike, to the residence and mill of John Felck, three miles from town. General Kelley had previously determined to give them battle, and made the proper disposition of his forces, which were not equal to the number of the enemy, in order to dispute their entrance into the town.

The rebels are said to have inquired of Mr. Folck the strength and position of General Kelley's forces, declaring it to be their intention to enter Cumberland and plunder and destroy it as they had Chambersburg. While thus in conversation a shell from our battery came whizzing over them, notifying them of General Kelley's readiness to receive them and causing them to "skeddadle" out of harm's way.

The fight thus opened continued throughout the afternoon with artillery and infantry, shots being heard until halfpast eight in the evening, at which time the rebels were in full retreat towards Oldtown, taking the mountain road which crosses the Williams road, nine miles below the city. Their hasty retreat was distinctly heard by our citizen volunteers, who had blockaded the Williams road and were on picket duty all night within hearing distance of the retreating column.

The residence, mill and outhouses of Mr. Folck were in range of our guns, and were struck by several shots, two or three of which perforated the dwelling house, while others struck and set fire to the barn, which was totally consumed.

The rebels brought three pieces of artillery, one twenty-four pounder, into the battle field General Kelly used but two pieces.

McCausland and Bradley Johnson, we are informed, addressed their troops previously to the attack, promising them a levy of $250,000 on our citizens, $160 in greenbacks to each soldier, and one hour's freedom in the city for pillage, all of which we have been spared from enduring by the energy and valor of General Kelley and the officers and men under his command.

The loss of the rebels at Folck's Mill and Oldtown was about one hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was three killed and five or six wounded.

We append the report of General Kelley to Governor Boreman, of West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND, August 2, 1864.

To Governor Boreman:

The enemy attacked me yesterday at four p. m. We fought him till dark. At eleven p. m, he retreated from my front, going by a mountain road towards Oldtown, on the Potomac, leaving his killed and wounded, two caissons, quite a quantity of ammunition, also many wagons, carriages, &c.

Prisoners report Bradley Johnson and McCausland in command.

My force is pursuing. I hope to overtake him at the river.

B F. KELLEY,
Brigadier General.

A friend has furnished us with the following interesting account of the fight at Oldtown:

General Kelley sent Col. Stough out to Green Spring run on Monday afernoon, (he having been ordered in previously with his command) to cut off the retreat of Johnson and McCausland, who were expected to reach Oldtown that evening at 6 o'clock. The rebels, however, changed their course, and came in on the Baltimore pike, to "capture Cumberland," and consequently did not arrive at Oldtown. Col. Stough, however, was ignorant of this fact, and crossed the river, disposing his command in ambush at a position two miles north of Oldtown, as we understand it. There he and his men, only four hundred and fifty strong, lay quietly all night, with vigilant, wide awake pickets posted in various directions. At five o'clock on Tuesday morning the enemy approached in force on our left flank, and, when they came within rifle range, our men rose and gave them a full volley, which emptied several saddles.—As the volley was fired a full breasted Yankee "tiger" rent the air, and the rebels fell back in confusion.

Our men fought them until 9 o'clock, when the enemy flanked them in overwhelming force, and Colonel Stough ordered them to fall back across the river. This they did gradually, in fine order, the men stopping occasionally to empty their rifles in the breasts of the advancing foe. One young man of Colonel Stough's regiment, the One Hudred and Fifty third Ohio, young Coffield, said to his commander, Captain Cross, "I am bound to give them one more shot." He did so; and had not moved twenty paces to the rear before he received a mortal wound in the bowels and fell, saying to his comrades, "I am going now, boys, Good bye."

Our men having crossed the river, were posted behind the railroad embankment, and held the rebels back half an hour. The iron clad train having been disabled, could give the infantry no assistance, and the fire became so deadly that the large portion of our men were ordered to take the train and withdraw it to Cumberland. Capt. Cross, supposing Col. Stough on board, pushed off; but the Col. remained with a squad and repaired to the block-house at which he had previously placed forty men, and held the block-house for an hour and a half, notwithstanding the rebel shells were knocking it to pieces over their heads.

Col. Stough, at eleven o'clock, received the following message by a flag of truce.

AUGUST 2, 1864.

To the Commander of the Forces in the Blockhouse:

You will surrender the blockhouse and your forces at once. If you do not, you will not receive any terms.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Brig. Gen. Confederate Forces.

The Colonel requested to see the force, which he discovered had entirely surrounded him, and one twenty-four pounder, one twelve pounder howtizer and four three-inch regulation guns, in such positions as to knock the blockhouse into particles in five minutes, and, on consulting with his men, returned an answer to this effect that he would surrender only on these conditions.

That he and his men should be immediately paroled.

That private property should be respected.

That the men should retain canteens, haversacks, blankets and rations, and

That he should have a hand car, with which to transport his wounded men to Cumberland.

These propositions were sent to General Bradley T. Johnson, commanding a division of rebels, and signed by Colonel L. Stough, "commander of squad of One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio," and they were immediately accepted and respected.

Colonel Stough had a lock of hair taken off of his right temple by a rebel ball, which became twisted in it, leaving a bare spot the size of a dime on his scalp. He has also two bullet holes in the front of his blouse, near at his breast.

Generals Johnson and McCausland treated Colonel Stough with great courtesy, and commended him and his men for their bravery.—General Johnson admitted a loss of twenty to twenty-five men killed and forty wounded.—Col Stough lost two men killed and three wounded.

AVERILL'S AFFAIR AT MOOREFIELD.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 8, P. M.—After the defeat of the rebels at New Creek, McCausland led his force southeast along the main Romney road, and, after being in the town a short time, must have learned that Averill was again in the saddle; for he moved out as soon as hearing the information, in a direction to elude and engagement, and followed the road to Moorefield, directly south. By reports from scouts we learn that Averill moved down on the east side of the south branch of the Potomac, and at Moorefield encountered the enemy, and came off victoriously, capturing a large number of prisoners and breaking up the enemy's force entirely. The General will certainly keep hammering away at them until he breaks up the whole party.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send for publication a copy of some lines that appeared not long since in Blackwood's Magazine. It makes one melancholy to follow the afflicted youth in the portrayal of his woes, but the *soldier*, (who often spends one-tenth of his month's wages to enjoy the same luxury,) can best appreciate the state of mind and body that prevailed

"The Confession."

There's somewhat on my breast, father,
There's somewhat on my breast!
The live long day I sigh, father,
At night, I cannot rest;
I cannot take my rest, father,
Though I would fain do so,
A weary weight oppresseth me;
The weary weight of woe!

'Tis not the lack of gold, father,
Nor lack of worldly gear,
My lands are broad and fair to see,
My friends are kind and dear;
My kin are *leal and true, father,
They mourn to see my grief,
But O! 'tis not a kinsman's hand
Can give my heart relief!

'Tis not that Janet's false, father,
'Tis not that she's unkind;
Though busy flatterers swarm around,
I know her constant mind.
'Tis not *her* coldness, father,
That chills my laboring breast,
*It's that confounded cucumber
I've eat, and can't digest!*

*Leal is Scotch for *faithful*.
Blackwood's Magazine.

Confederate Prisoners at Fort Delaware.

We are indebted to Dr. A. N. Woolfolk, of New Market, Va., who arrived from captivity at Fort Delaware by the last truce boat, for the following list of Confederate prisoners confined in one division of the hospital at Fort Delaware:—*Enquirer*.

Adjutant J W Alcorn, 6th Ky. cavalry.
Lt Lewis Alltop, 8th Va. cavalry.
Lt John Austin, 8th Va do.
Capt R W Atkinson, 2d N. C. do.
Capt T J Ball, 55th Ga. Infantry.
Lt C L Barrett, 39th Miss.
Lt J J Barton, 55th Ga.
Lt F C Barnes, 56th Va.
Lt John Blain, 16th N. C.
Adjt R D Blackwell, 65th N. C. cav.
Lt J W Brothers, 61st N. C.
Capt J N Bosang, 4th Va.
Lt W W Boggs, 20th Va. cavalry.
Lt W L Bernard, 37th Va.
Lt J H Bledworth 4th N. C. cavalry.
Capt G R Campbell, Wheeler's Scouts.
Capt D Carmichael, 1st Ala.
Capt J P Carnahan, 16th Ark.
Lt J C Clements, 21st N. C.
Lieut Col C B Coristian, 49th Va.
Lieut Col E L Cox, 60th N. C.
Lieut Col John W Davis, 20th Va cav.
Lieut Col T C Donovant, 48th Miss.
Capt J A Edmondson, 44th Ga.
Lieut J W A Ford, 20th Va. cav.
Lieut H Y Gash, 6th N. C. Cav.
Lieut J L Greer, 4th Ga.
Lieut R W Heath, 44th Va.
Lieut W G Harrington, 25th Va.
Lieut W T Holt, 15th Tenn. cav.
Capt A R Hunne, 21st Va. cav.
Lieut H J Jenkins, Wynn's cav.
Lieut J W Jones, 1st Miss.
Capt C J Lewis, 8th Va. cav.
Capt N S Moseley, 12th N. C..
Capt J N Mulvany, 27th S. C.
Capt T Q Monroe, 12th Miss.
Lieut C C Nash, 6th Ky. cav.
Lieut L D Newton, 2d Ky. cav.
Lieut F P Peak, Burns' Battery.
Lieut W H Rowan, 2d Kentucky Battalion cavalry.
Lieut W H Shields, Holcomb's Legion.
Lieut Frank Williams, 13th N. C.
Lieut M K Estes, 8th Va. cav.
Adjt——Sneed, 13th N. C.
Adjt J T Gregory, 12th N. C.
Capt——Kitchen, 12th N. C.
Lieut——Tommy, 12th N. C., Johnson's Island.
Adjt Rufe Bearden, 2d Tenn. cav
Lieut A R Woodroof, Nelson's Battalion,
Lieut J A Pue, 1st Md. cav.
Capt T E Rayner, 11th S. C.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 176.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the second day of May, A. D., 186:, and ended on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1864.

CHAP. XLVIII.—An Act further to amend "An act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of bonds and notes," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above recited act be further amended, so as to allow States which have funded the treasury notes of the old issue held by them under the provisions of the "Act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, to exchange the certificates or bonds so received for the new issue of treasury notes, in the same proportion, and on the same conditions as provided in said act, and the act amendatory thereof, authorizing the exchange of old notes held by the States for notes of the new issue.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. XLIX.—An Act to amend the several acts in relation to a volunteer navy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a volunteer navy," passed eleventh February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be so amended as to allow persons to volunteer in the service of the volunteer navy: *Provided*, Such persons are resident foreigners or Marylanders; and the President is hereby authorized to cause passports to be issued to such persons as shall volunteer as aforesaid, and shall be accepted by the President of the company by which such vessel was fitted out, either within or beyond the Confederate States.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. L.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a provisional navy of the Confederate States," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in the first line of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to create a provisional navy of the Confederate States," the world "provisional" shall be substituted for the word "regular," so that the said fourth section shall read as follows: All commissioned officers of the provisional navy shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whenever, in his judgment, the public service requires their appointment, and in such numbers as he may think necessary, to the following ranks and grades, viz: Admirals, rear admirals, commodores, and to such other ranks and grades as may exist in the regular navy.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. LI.—An Act to authorize the formation of new commands, to be composed of supernumerary officers, who may resign to join such commands, and to limit and restrict the appointment of officers in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President is hereby authorized to grant authority for the organization of companies, battalions or regiments, to be composed of supernumerary officers of the provisional army.

Sec. 2. That it shall be lawful for any supernumerary officer to join said organizations, or any other company in the Confederate service, which does not exceed the maximum prescribed by law, upon tender to the proper authorities of his resignation for that purpose.

Sec. 3. That the offices left vacant by such resignations shall not be filled, and that hereafter the lowest grade of commissioned officer shall not be filled unless there are upon the rolls of the company for service at least forty-six non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall the position of senior second lieutenant be filled, in case of a vacancy therein, unless there are upon the rolls of the company for service at least thirty non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall the position of first lieutenant be filled, unless in case of a vacancy there are at least twenty non-commissioned officers and privates on the rolls of the company for service, which fact shall in each case be certified to by the captain of the company and approved by the colonel of the regiment, before such promotion can be made.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. LII.—An Act to authorize the appointment of Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries in the provisional army in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact That the President is hereby authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, for the provisional army, additional quartermasters and commissaries, with the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major: *Provided*, That such additional quartermasters and commissaries, with the rank of colonel, shall not exceed the number of military departments and separate armies existing at the time of their appointment; and that the additional quartermasters and commissaries, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, shall not exceed the number of army corps existing at the time of their appointment; and that the additional quartermasters and commissaries, with the rank of major, shall not exceed the number of divisions of the army existing at the time of the appointment; and for the collection, control and distribution of railroad and field transportation and army supplies, the President may appoint such additional quartermasters and assistant quartermasters and commissaries as may be necessary for the efficient execution of the duties of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments; and such purchasing agents or transportation agents may be employed as the service may require, who shall not have military rank, and whose compensation shall not exceed the pay of a captain of infantry, and who may be required to give bond for the faithful performance of those duties: but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the assignment of quartermasters and commissaries, or assistant quartermasters or commissaries to any of the foregoing duties, or to the duty of paying troops: *Provided*, That all said appointments shall be made from persons who are over forty-five years of age, or who are incapacited physically for service in the field, or who have been in the service over twelve months, or have been heretofore discharging any of the aforesaid duties: *Provided further*, That additional assistant quartermasters and commissaries shall not be appointed, if there are officers already in service who can be assigned to such duties without detriment to the service.

Sec. 2. That it shall be no longer incumbent on the President to appoint or to keep in service an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain for each regiment or battalion in the field, but he may assign the quartermaster of any army corps, division, brigade, regiment or battalion, or the commissary of any army, army corps, division or brigade, to duty as quartermaster or commissary elsewhere, and to assign quartermasters assistant quartermasters and commissaries and assistant commissaries appointed to posts or depots, or for other duties, to serve with armies, army corps, divisions or brigades in the field, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 3. That in case the services of any regimental quartermaster, or any other quartermaster or assistant quartermaster, or commissary or assistant commissary, appointed under this act, can, in the opinion of the President, be dispensed with, and such officer cannot be otherise appropriately employed to the public interest, his name shall be dropped from the rolls, and he shall cease to be an officer of the provisional army.

Sec. 4. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one quartermaster, with the rank of major, for each State, and one assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, for each Congressional district in the several States, to execute the duties of the act in reference to the tax in kind: *Provided*, That the appointments to be made in pursuance of this section, shall be made with the same restrictions and limitations as are set forth in the first proviso to the first section of this act.

Approved June 14, 1864.

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S FEMALE INSTITUTE,

(BARHAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.)

THE EXERCISES of this Institute will be commenced the 1st of October, 1864.
For particulars, apply to the Principal.
aug 15 taw8t*

HATS! HATS!!

FOR every two and a half pounds of clean and well washed WOOL, we will give a wool hat. Parties at a distance can send wool per Express to Franklinton. We will deliver the hats at that point, if desired.
A. S. GIZL & CO.
Pacific Post Office, Franklin county, N. C.
July 28, 1864—oaw-4t*

Postponement of Sale.

THE SALE advertised to take place on the 3d of August, at Elias & Cohen's Store, is postponed (in consequence of unavoidable circumstances,) until the 25th of August, at which time it will certainly come off.
aug 1-oawtds S. A. HARRIS, Auct'r.

$100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREWCY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from.
I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.
BENJ. ELLIS,
aug 17 d26t Concord, N. C.

Teacher Wanted!

A SCHOOL TEACHER competent to teach the English and Latin Languages, will find a desirable location, and can procure a fine school by addressing J. M. McCORKLE,
aug 16-d6t Albemarle, N. C.

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary,

(Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.)

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced instructors.
Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to
REV WM. HOOPER,
Or T. C. HOOPER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of June and August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.
aug 18 d6t

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 17, 1864.

[*Extract.*]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102.

I. In compliance with the request of the Commandant of Conscripts in this State, Hospital Medical Examining Boards are ordered not to examine any soldier for a recommendation for an extension of his furlough, without he has an order from the Enrolling officer, as directed in paragraphs II. and III. General Orders No. 141, A. and I. G. O., 1863.

P. E. HINES,
aug 18 d3t-w2t Surg. Med. Director.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.
The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.
Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

Wanted To Hire by the MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a good WASHER and IRONER. For further particulars, enquire at this office. [aug 2-dtf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO. is this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arent's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose only, the name of the concern will be used.
GEO. ARENTS
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets. We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of chewing and smoking tobacco, cotton yarns, domestic and woolen goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had.—Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.
D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.
GEO. ARENTS.
Richmond, Va., aug 11-10t

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VA., August 10, 1864.

(Extract) SPECIAL ORDER No. 188.

I. Major L. C. Latham, 1st N. C. regiment, will proceed to North Carolina for the purpose of securing the arrest and return of all men of his command who are absent without proper cause and authority. He will establish a rendezvous at some central and convenient point, will communicate with and request the assistance of the enrolling officers and such other officers as may have it in their power to aid him, and as soon as he has accomplished all that he can expect in the performance of the duty, will move with such of his men as he may have collected to the regiment, wherever it may then be. He will report his success every twenty days, by letter, to the commanding officer of his brigade and to these headquarters.
By command of Gen. R. E. Lee.
W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. Gen.

Goldsboro', N. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

In compliance with the above order, I have established a rendezvous at this place. All men absent from the command without proper cause and authority, are urged to report here immediately. Such as do not voluntarily report, the enrolling officers will arrest and send to me. Such officers of the 1st N. C. regiment as are absent from their command, will immediately send me their present address.
L. C. LATHAM,
aug 17-d4t Major 1st N. C. Reg't.

Real Estate For Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow county, containing 800 acres, half of which is cleared and in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and healthy, and so situated as to require but little fencing.
For particulars, address,
D. A. HUMPHREY,
aug 18 d9t* Goldsboro', N. C.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Large Sale of Wire at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of August, we will sell, at auction, 205 Roles of Imported Iron Wire, assorted sizes, from No. 5 to 15. This will afford Tinners and others a rare opportunity to supply themselves.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
aug 9-dtd Auctioneers.

Charcoal!

WE wish to contract for 5,000 bushels Charcoal.
HECK, BRODIE & CO.,
aug 9-6t Raleigh Bayonet Manufactory.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-2t

Stolen

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jet EARRINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.
july 21-d26t

EVERY BODY LOOK THIS WAY.

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLONS, &c., &c., for sale at.
W. W. WOODELL.
2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, August 9, 1864. August 9-tf.

$50 REWARD.

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thompson's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers.
july 29 tf JOHN O'ROURKE.

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,	1st, 2nd and 3rd	September.
Banks, Monday,	5th	"
Barney Jones', Tuesday,	6th	"
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday,	7th	"
Green Level, Thursday,	8th	"
Morrisville, Friday,	9th	"
Bushee's, Monday,	12th	"
Hood's Tuesday,	13th	"
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th	"
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th	"
Forestville, Friday,	16th	"
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th	"
Laws', Tuesday,	20th	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st	"
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd	"

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, Statuary, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations. Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. H. JONES, } Assessors.
aug 3-d26t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE!

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court, made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the undersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marion, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortable brick house with seven rooms and all the necessary outbuildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and one hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branch. Also an undivided one-sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six hundred acres; and an undivided one-fourth interest in about two hundred and fifty acres of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion.
For any further information about the property, call on or address the subscriber at Marion, North Carolina.
TERMS made known on day of sale.
JOHN CARSON,
Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd,
and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd.
aug 12 d12t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Tithe Tobacco.

BY instructions from Headquarters, no tithe tobacco will be received after the 1st of September next. The tithe tobacco in Wake to be delivered to John W. Cosby, Raleigh.
JAS. Y. WHITTED, Agent,
Wake and Orange counties.
aug 18-d3t-tw2t-w1t
Standard copy two times.

Sorghum Boilers,
FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.
P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.
THOS. J. PERSON,
aug-16-20t Garysburg, N. C.

BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE have this day secured the services of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to upset and draw out old AXES.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Bass-works,
Raleigh August 12 d6t.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

MOUNTAIN HOME.

THE subscriber will sell the above farm on which he lives, about one mile from Brinkleyville, and thirteen from Littleton, containing 204 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, the balance principally in heavy original growth, lying on Little Fishing Creek and Bear Swamp, which afford a superior water-power. Also five hogsheads good tobacco.
P. W. YARRELL,
aug 12-6t* Brinkleyville, N. C.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.
Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C. July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,
One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.
Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.
Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.
I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. BOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. S.
july 8-140-tf

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3 16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2 1-5 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.
The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by the mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 24, 1864. july 27-6tf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,
RALEIGH N. C. June 26th, 1864

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.
Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.
C. B. HARRISON,
july 27-tf C. S. Depositary.
Conservative copy till forbid.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay-Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.
And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 4-co-13t Secretary of the Treasury.

The Confederate.

J. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

The last several days have been fruitful of rumors in and about Petersburg. We learn from the *Register*, of that city, that some credit is due to a report that commissioners from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are on their way to Richmond with the purpose to obtain such assurances touching the navigation of the Mississippi as would enable them to speak by the card in the forthcoming Chicago Convention, in such terms as would satisfy the Western mind upon this all-important international question.

The *Register* does not vouch that such a body of citizens are on the Confederate soil, but it admits the rumor to carry a certain weight of probability. One thing is very evident, within a few weeks past, as the evident result of our successful conduct of this campaign, and because of the exhaustion of our adversary, a much stronger peace influence has sprung up than at any previous period since the war began. This influence is aided by dissensions in the administration at Washington, and still wider conflict in the ranks of the war party. In the administration, this dissension is seen in the withdrawal of Chase from the Cabinet to run for Congress in Ohio, and in the effort now strenuously made to procure the resignation of Stanton, who will not go out until the last extreme nethermost hint shall be given—a hint which he invokes for purposes of his own not yet made public. In the party, the conflict rages more bitterly, and each day intensifies its hostility. The nomination of Fremont cut off from Lincoln a powerful radical element, which has furnished more soldiers than any other single influence, and is sufficient of itself, if left uncounteracted, to defeat his election. To this opposition is now to be added new, fiercer, and, perhaps, more influential influences. The manifesto of Wade and Winter Davis, is not the mere expression of dissatisfaction by discontented partizans, but is the determination announced by political leaders not to abide his nomination, or accept his candidacy for the party they represent.

Subsequently to this paper declaration of war, Winter Davis has gone a step further, and has called for another National Convention to meet in September.

Yet another discordant string in the war element, is the McClellan faction—not strong enough at Baltimore to defeat Lincoln for the nomination, but strong enough to raise up a very formidable opposition to his election.—The intention of this party is declared in the late one hundred thousand monster meeting in New York city, by which McClellan was enthusiastically put forth. The New York *Herald* represents the interests of this wing of what has heretofore been the ally of the administration in the prosecution of the war. The last accounts state that the *Herald* now takes the ground that the time has arrived for a fair, earnest, magnanimous effort at peace. The exhaustion of the North is admitted, its financial ruin declared, and the coming evil prognosticated in language wholly unlike any thing from that press since the war began.—While the war elements, heretofore manipulated and controlled by Lincoln, Seward & Co. are thus breaking loose and segregating, all the forces of peace are aggregating into a common cohesion. Vallandigham having defied the power of his enemies, braved a return to his own State, and is unmolested, though on the soil in resistance to a judicial sentence. Long, Vorhees, and the other eloquent asserters of the right, have taken bold ground for peace, even with separation, armistice and peace, and the increasing strength of this sentiment is manifest day by day in the adhesion of new men, the tone of the public press, the enthusiasm of public meetings. The signs indicate a cordial union between the peace democrats and the war democrats, and that the nominee of the Chicago Convention, to assemble on the 29th of this month, will be put forward square on the platform of peace.

It is most likely that the sudden change of the New York *Herald* is a bid for the nomination of McClellan; but there seemed no disposition to close upon such a bargain. The evident design of the peace party is to be represented by an out-and-out peace man, with whom the prospect of permanent separation is not a chimera, and with whom the proposition of an armistice and negotiation, outside the reconstruction of the Union, is not a mere idea. No doubt, if the North-west seeks any information on the question of the navigation of the Mississippi, she will learn what was distinctly declared at the opening of the war, that there exists no intention to close or restrict the navigation of this great river—that Northern steamers will not only be allowed to pass down its waters without let or hindrance, passports, tolls or clearances, so far as such documents may be for obstruction—but that they will be invited, welcomed to a free and unrestricted navigation. On this point they may convey messages to satisfy the most doubting. The period is nearly arrived for the solution of this question. On the 29th the National Convention will meet at Chicago. The usual amount of intrigue, wire-working will be resorted to by the advocates of particular men. But if there be aught in signs, we shall see the strongest man who favors peace placed at the head of the ticket, with the peace banner in his hand; and we shall see an upheaving of the popular will in this direction that will astound the occupants of the public offices in Washington. We see likewise the effect of this manifestation upon the army and the soldiers of the North. Men will not aspire to die, in the last horrors of the war, for a cause declared against by their own people.

To add to this Northern effort for extrication from the war, there exists our unanimity, now more perfect than since its commencement. Soldiers and citizens are more resolved, more determined, more in accord; while our commissioners, President Davis, Lee, Hood, Early, Kirby Smith and all their true and tried subordinates, are reinforcing with the most powerful arguments the Northern disposition towards peace.

Gen. McCausland's Raid.

We learn from gentlemen from the Valley, that Gen. McCausland's raid into Pennsylvania was a most successful one in every way, and resulted in no disaster. He brought out with him about 600 head of fat cattle, and also succeeded in remounting such of his men as had worn out horses. He also got a considerable number of wagons. These, with the captured cattle, had all reached the protection of our infantry force and were safe from recapture.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

The falsehood proclaimed by the Baltimore *American* and other mendacious Yankee papers, of McCausland's raid into Pennsylvania, is thus proved untrue. It is well for our people, as a cotemporary remarks, to understand that the enemy is able to obtain news from the Valley in advance of Confederate authorities and journals, and they will be sure to turn that advantage into good account.—At any rate, they will invent and publish bare faced falsehoods, and without the power to contradict them, we can only refuse to believe them, and wait with patience until we get the true account. Those who, in spite of the deliberate falsehoods perpetrated by the Yankees since this war begun, still permit their reports and statements to impress their minds, deserve no pity.

Surely it is time we had learned that Yankees delight in all manner of falsehoods, that they excel in making them and in telling them, that they consider them an exhibition of smartness, that they fabricate them often from mere force of habit when they do neither harm nor good, that they persist in sticking to their false assertions even after the falsehood has been proved and proclaimed, and that it is not possible for them to utter the truth.

Sheriff of Wake.

For some days past it has been claimed by sheriff High's opponents, that by recent returns received from the army, his opponent, Mr. Russ, was elected by one majority. But on counting the votes and comparing the returns on Thursday last before the County Court, it appeared that Mr. High had two majority, and he was declared duly elected and was qualified as Sheriff for the ensuing two years. Sheriff High has been High Sheriff of Wake for a number of years and has made a most faithful officer, and one acceptable to all parties. But this year, because he would not "carry an olive branch in one hand" for the "straitest sect," they nominated a candidate for Sheriff (a thing unknown here in the most embittered times of party warfare) and determined to beat him. But they could not quite come it. Had there been but two candidates in the field, Mr. High would have been elected by several hundred, as the large majority of the votes given to Capt. Ray, would have been cast for him.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—A private letter, says the Richmond *Whig*, from an officer of Price's army, at Camden, Arkansas, says General Joe Shelby has three or four thousand cavalry, and is occupying Clarendon, White river. General Fagan is on the Arkansas river, below Pine Bluff, with several thousand cavalry and infantry. The Yankees still hold Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and Duvall's Bluff. The army is rapidly increasing in numbers, and guns are much needed. We rather think it is Price's intention to get the Yankees out of Arkansas valley before he crosses the line.

Hyde county gave Vance 517 votes for Governor, and Holden not a single vote!—Mr. Mann received 256 votes for Senate, and for the Commons Gibbs received 246 votes, and Weston 203. Credle elected Sheriff.

Montgomery county gave Vance 381 and Holden 245.

Stanly gave Vance 385, Holden 333.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this paper, of the sale of eighty thousand pounds of leaf tobacco, at auction, on Tuesday next, at Hillsboro'. We learn that it is of a superior character, and is in excellent condition.

The attention of those having tobacco tithes to pay in Wake and Orange counties, is directed to an advertisement in this paper. They must be paid before the 1st of September.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is desirable to be known, as to which law (Revenue) applies to tax in kind, growth of 1863—the law passed in 1863, or that passed in 1864? The law of 1863 imposes a tax, or fine, upon those who fail to deliver their tenth to Government, of 50 per cent. on the assessed value of such article not delivered. The act of 1864 imposes a tax or fine of 500 per cent, &c. Which is intended to control produce tax of growth of said 1863?

We believe it has been decided that the law of 1863 applies to delinquents for 1863, but we hope some one in the Tithe department will give an authenticated reply to the above interrogatory.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

"No Glory."

Glory is a relative term, according to the character of those who claim to possess it. Some glory in the property of an honest, upright integrity, however it may be deficient of worldly renown or profit. Some in an unostentatious charity that, out of sight of public notice or admiration, does its good offices.—Some glory in deeds of high daring however unproductive of practical good; and some in shrewd management that reaps a tangible reward without the trouble or inconvenience of labor or exposure.

It was glory enough for Semmes, when he had run the commercial flag of Yankeedom off the seas and made her whole marine to wear the Union jack and colors of St. George, then with his worn-out and unseaworthy craft, deficient in strength, completeness, armor and equipment, to run out and defy and fight a well prepared and selected superior, and to send his immortal child fifty fathoms deep down into the caves of old ocean. This was a glorious finale to adventure, enterprise, skill, usefulness, courage and heroism. Unprofitable as a sum in addition to our navy, and something more than unprofitable as one of substraction from it; nevertheless it was a plucky display of naval hardihood, and glorious for historic recital.

So, though one cannot see any profit of dollars and cents, or timbers or machinery, on our part, in Admiral Buchanan's steaming the Tennessee up to a whole fleet of mixed iron clads and heavy war ships, manned by thousands of seamen and equipped with shooters of 400 pounders of bolts, and getting captured, after being splintered and disabled, nevertheless, there is, unquestionably, a glory in the proceeding. The world will look with wonder on this rash act of courage, bow to its defiant and unblenching chivalric daring, and wherever high estimate is had of noble virtue, and honor is paid to lofty self-sacrifice, record will be made in golden letters of this distinguished combat. But then, there is a place where glory of another sort will be enjoyed out of the same—where a nation, with no great elevation of tone, with not a very broad view of chivalry—a practical trading nation—will settle down to foot up this account of glory in columns of profit and loss, thus: Tecumseh blown up, and gunboat sunk. So much. Tennessee, a steamer more powerful than the Merrimac, captured, Buchanan crippled and a prisoner—the Selma, cotton-clad, captured, with all aboard. The Gaines beached, and the Morgan put to flight—the passage by the forts secured, open, and the Bay of Mobile in sight.

These are the two glories of the late fight near the harbor of Mobile. So much. Ours is the sentimental, theirs the profitable glory. We prefer the golden mean—*L'honeur et l'argent.* We wouldn't have all *mud*, for that would be, to be as dirty as the Yankee. Nor would we have all glory. We would so far admix the two as to have enough of mud to cement an arch to glory. In other words, risk less and make more.

From Georgia.

General Wheeler massed his cavalry corps near Covington, on the Augusta Railroad, and on Monday morning the grand cavalcade of gay cavaliers started for adventure and Sherman's rear. It was rumored in town yesterday that he had captured Marietta and burned the Federal stores there, and taken an immense number of prisoners. Be it as it may, it is certain that the long expected effort to cut Sherman's communications is now about to be realized. The Federal cavalry have recently nearly been destroyed, and General Wheeler is now out just at the right time.

Night before last the enemy made a heavy assault upon our works on the left, no doubt intended for a surprise. The assault was received by a sheet of flame, and a hail-storm of bullets and canister which laid a thousand Yankees low in death in front of our works, and thrice as many more were sent limping to the rear and out of the service with wounds. To say that the assaulting column was defeated, hardly conveys the idea—it was demolished.

We are assured by gentlemen direct from headquarters that there is not the slightest intention entertained there of a retrograde move or the evacuation of Atlanta. On the other hand, it is expected that Sherman will be forced to retreat.—*Macon Confederate, 12th inst.*

ANOTHER PARTY OF RAIDERS CAPTURED. We learn that a party of raiders was captured in Monroe, on Thursday. It is stated that they numbered about five hundred, and were probably those who escaped from Gen. Irverson, when Stoneman was taken. They were encamped at the time our troops came upon them. About fifty of the raiders were killed.

All of the large bodies of raidere, we believe, have now been taken, although the country, we are told, says the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, is full of small parties—numbering from ten to fifty. If the citizens will assist our forces promptly and energetically, the country will soon be cleared of them.—*Macon Confederate.*

NO DISPUTE ABOUT HER.—Another rover of the seas, a very swift sailing and staunch vessel, the "Tallahassee," has commenced the work of devastation upon Yankee commerce. About *her status*, neither the Yankees nor their foreign sympathisers can raise any quibble. She was armed, equipped, manned and sailed from a Confederate port. Her officers and men are all Confederates, and all previously in the Confederate service. She is commanded by the dashing and heroic Wood. We will endeavor to obtain a list of her officers for public information, and, indeed, for the information, in some cases, it may be, of their own friends and relatives.

We knew of the fitting out and sailing of this vessel, but, in accordance with our usual course, kept perfect silence upon the subject. Now that she has spoken for herself, no further necessity for concealment exists. Of her force or armament of course we will say nothing. Let that be found out by the enemy the best way they can. They will find her powerful enough to do them harm.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The News

A PORTION OF OUR FLEET ENGAGED IN THE JAMES RIVER.

We learn from the Richmond *Whig* of Monday, the particulars of the fight on the James rivdr, on Sunday.

It appears that three Yankee brigades had landed at Dutch Gap for the purpose of throwing up earth works or cutting a canal across a neck of land called Turkey Bend, with a view it is thought of flanking some of our river works. To put a stop to their operations a portion of our fleet was ordered down the river. The *Whig* says:

At one o'clock Saturday morning, the Richmond, Captain Maury, the Fredericksburg, Captain Roots, (both iron-clads) and the gunboats Hampton, Lieutenant Murdaugh, Nansemond, Lieutenant Hays, Drewry, Lieutenant Wall, left their moorings below Chaffin's, and proceeded quietly down the river on their hostile mission. The iron clad Virginia, Captain Pegram, selected by the Commodore as a part of the expedition, unfortunately grounded, and did not get off until nine o'clock, when the Towns came to her assistance, and, no doubt, much to the gratification of her commander, aided in getting her afloat. She immediately joined her comrades below which were already briskly engaging the enemy.

Those of our vessels which preceded the Virginia, took position below the Bishop House, where they were in easy shelling distance across the flats of Dutch Gap. Just before seven o'clock they saluted the unsuspected Yankees with a volley of shell and shot. The Yankee batteries at "Friend's" immediately opened, and from the first concentrated their entire fire upon the Hampton, the Drewry and the Nansemond, thus giving our invulnerable iron clads the cold shoulder. Our batteries at Howlett's, thinking that it was a free fight, let into the Yankees with a vim, and soon convinced them that the Confederates, too, have land batteries along the James. The Yankee gunboats discovering that brisk work was going on above, came up and anchored off Dutch Gap, and endeavored to attract our fire, and thus relieved their brethren on shore from the uncomfortable position in which they unexpectedly found themselves placed. In this they no doubt partially succeeded, because every shot fired at them was one diverted from those on land.

The firing, as is usually the case, became hotter and hotter as the morning advanced, and Commodore Mitchell perceiving that the entire Yankee fire was directed at the three gunboats—the shells bursting over and all around them, yet, strange to say, doing them no damage—wisely ordered them to leave the iron clads and proceed to the rear. As they retired the Yankee gave them a parting salute, nor did they cease until they were entirely out of range of their guns. In the afternoon, when we left the point at which we had been stationed during the morning, and proceeded to the Beaufort, below Chaffin's, we found that the Hampton had returned to the scene of operations.

At the time of our returns—7 o'clock—firing was still audible at Grave-yard Bend, though not as heavy as during the afternoon.

Up to that time we had driven the Yankees from that portion of Dutch Gap near the river.

A Lieutenant who came from Howlett's as we left, stated that we lost, at our land batteries, one killed and five wounded. A telegram to Chaffin's Bluff, received just before, estimated our loss at the same place at none killed and six wounded.

In our fleet there were no casualties, singular to say, though shells fell thick and fast.

It was thought from every indication that the Yankees at Friends were less fortunate—while the fact that a part of the land forces at Dutch Gap found the fire too warm for them and were forced to fall back, warrants the conclusion that they too suffered—and it is hardly unchristian to hope—severely.

From a sailor who participated in the engagement and left at 8 o'clock after the firing had ceased, we learn that two shots through the smoke stack of the *Fredericksburg*, constituted the entire damage done our vessels. He informs us that we had none killed or wounded.

Heavy firing was plainly heard in the city during yesterday afternoon, and we take it for granted that Com. Mitchell has resumed the good work. Surely if the Yankees can afford to shell Sumter for four hundred days, we can devote at least a few days to Dutch Gap.

For the Confederate.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C. August 15, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—In the Weekly *Standard* of the 10th, which has been furnished me through the kindness of a friend, I observe an extract from a letter purporting to have been written by a correspondent from Warren, stating that there was no election held in this county for Governor, and that every man was compelled to vote for Gov. Vance, under the no less penalty of being hanged if he dared offer a vote for W. W. Holden. Now sir, this imputation upon the county of the venerated Macon I cannot allow, without pronouncing it an unmitigated falsehood, as base as the source from whence it emanated.

I attended the election at Nut Bush precinct, and not a word was uttered or threat made to influence the vote of any man. But to our surprise, there was one vote put in the box for W. W. Holden, by a black sheep that had strayed from the Pasturage of the *Standard's* correspondent.

Mr. Holden's friend says, he did not attend the election, and "kept all away, he could, fearing that he or they might be hung, if they offered a vote for Holden." How considerate! What precaution! Just such as his friend practiced, when he deserted home and family, and run for the back door of the Executive Mansion. Well "discretion is the better part of valor."

"And he who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

Thus you see, Messrs. Editors, through the timidity of Mr. Holden's friends, and the fear of the *rope* he has lost his election, and methinks I can hear him exclaim—

"From rocks and sands, and barren lands,
And all misfortunes free,
From great big guns, and *coward friends*,
Good Lord deliver me."

What would you think of a man who refused to shear his sheep, rather than give the soldiers his Tithe? I regret that we have such a man among us. I would like to see the whole of that letter. I suppose it was written to console the great defeated; but as the fear of the rope kept him from sliding his mite, I suppose Holden did not appreciate his sympathy.

I cannot close without expressing my admiration at the manly course you adopted in exposing the arch traitor and vindicating the election of our noble Governor. With best wishes, I am, Respectfully Yours,

NUT BUSH.

Petersburg Register please copy.

The Latest from the North.

Baltimore papers of the 18th were received last night. They furnish the following items of news:

Heavy firing was heard on Thursday last in the direction of Winchester. It is questionable whether Early will wait and give battle to the superior forces now arrayed against him. Much more probable is the announcement, made yesterday, that he was retiring up the Valley, followed by a portion of Sheridan's cavalry, and that there had been skirmishing with the rear guard.

A telegram from New York, dated last evening, the 17th, reports the capture and destruction of seven vessels, some sixty miles southeast of Sandy Hook, by the new Confederate steamer Tallahassee.

Passengers by the Evening Star, which reached New York from New Orleans yesterday, report that the Confederates were in strong force outside of Algiers, within six or seven miles of New Orleans, and that they were fortifying their position with the intention of making it a base of operations.

In Kentucky the guerrillas continue to be particularly active. The town of Brandensburg was entered by about twenty guerrillas yesterday, and at last advices fighting was going on there. On Wednesday last a force of Confederates dashed into the town of Hickman, burned all the cotton and tobacco that was stored there, and committed other depredations.

Government officials deny the correctness of the reported difficulties in the Cabinet. Mr. Stanton has said that it required much solicitation to induce him to accept his office in the first place, and he will not voluntarily relinquish the place.

The Seventy second Pennsylvania regiment, (Baxter's Fire Zouaves,) passed through the city to-day, *en route* for home, its term of service having expired. This regiment was originally one thousand five hundered strong, and returns home with but one hundred and eighty muskets.

A petition is circulating in Ohio and other States, requesting Lincoln to defer the draft for half a million more men until an attempt has been made by negotiation to secure peace, based on the Constitution and Union.

The *Herald* of Friday last commences its leading editorial with the remark:

Considering the desperate straits to which the rebellion is now reduced, we think the time has arrived when the Administration, in behalf of peace and re-union, may advantageously open the door for an armistice and a convention of all the States.

The conclusion of the article is as follows:

President Lincoln, therefore, in our opinion, will establish a claim to great sagacity and wisdom as a statesman and a politician, in taking the initiative in behalf of peace by dispatching three commissioners to Richmond with the overtures suggested. If they fail, this turbulent and demoralizing peace faction of the North will be disarmed and silenced; if they succeed in an armistice, we may safely hail it as the end of the war, and of the reign of Jeff. Davis, and the end of the Southern Confederacy.

Arrival of the Persia---Two Days Later from Europe.

The steamship *Persia*, which sailed from Southampton on the 30th ult, at five p. m., and from Queenstown on the 31st, reached New York at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. She brings two days later news. In the New York *Herald*, of Thursday, we find a brief summary of intelligence brought by the *Persia*.

MOVEMENTS OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE WAR VESSELS.

Galignani's *Messenger*, of July 20, says:

An Ostend letter in the *Independence*, mentions the arrival in that port of two Confederate war vessels, the screw corvette Butterfly, Captain Russell, and the paddle corvette Paul Jones, Capt. Engeled.

The Vigie de Cherburg says: Three vessels belonging to the Federal States of America—the Niagara, the Sacramento and the Kearsarge—and four belonging to the Confederates—the Georgia, the Florida, the Nouvel Alabama, and the General Lee—have recently been met in Channel by several merchantmen. An action between them is expected. This may be taken for what it is worth. The Georgia, it will be remembered, has been sold at Liverpool and lies quietly in dock there, and as to some of the other vessels named, they read very much like phantom ships.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that the Confederates in their late raid might have taken Baltimore or Washington, or both, and that they have lost a golden moment.

French journals continued to assert that a fight will soon take place in the waters of the British Channel between Federal and rebel cruisers.

Remedy for Hog Cholera, Distemper and Quinsey.

Editors Confederate:—As hogs are scarce and many of them dying, I feel it to be a duty to give to the public a remedy that I have fully tested and found to be a certain cure:

If a hog is known to be sick, have it caught, its mouth held open, and with a spoon put down a teaspoon full of spirits of turpentine. If necessary, repeat the dose once or twice at intervals of six hours. To a large boar, the other day, that seemed to be nearly dying with quinsey, I had one table spoon full of spirits turpentine put down his mouth, and in less than an hour he ate heartily of corn and was soon well. Nothing else was given. A few weeks since several of my hogs were reported sick, (many were dying in the neighborhood). I immediately sent and had the sick ones drenched, as above directed, and every one recovered. I had all the well ones fed immediately with corn well smeared with *tar*, and kept it up for several days, and no new case occurred. Spirits turpentine mixed with shelled corn, is a preventive as well as cure, if fed to the hogs occasionally when disease is prevailing among them. The present year's growth of pine tops boiled until a very strong tea is made, thickened with meal or wheat bran, and fed to hogs, is also a very good preventive of distemper of any kind among hogs.

Reader, the information given is worth hundreds of dollars. If you have hogs, preserve it for future use.

GEO. W. PUREFOY.

August 16th, 1864.

Raleigh and other papers please copy.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, Ohio, July 16, 1864.

The following officers captured at Camp Vance, N. C. are here, and well:—Lieuts. Fetter, Bullock, Hanks, Robb; Capts. Everett and Long.—*Richmond Enquirer, 13th inst.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No dispatches received last night. Too much electricity in the atmosphere for telegraphic operation.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says:

"The Rev. J. C. Davis, Methodist Protestant Minister of this city, was on a visit to the church at Greenville on Sunday, when the news of the expected attack on this city reached that place. After closing an eloquent sermon, he addressed the audience briefly upon the character of the information which had been received, saying that he had just performed one duty, and had yet another to discharge. Our enemies—the enemies of our country (said he)—are threatening the capital of our State. It is my duty, and it is yours, to hasten to its defence. I am going, and I want every man here who is willing and ready to go with me to hold up their hands. In an instant every hand was raised, and an enthusiastic response from all lips, assuring the speaker that they would be with him. While such a spirit animates our people we may laugh to scorn the machinations of our fanatical foes."

Deserters.

AN ACT TO PUNISH AIDERS AND ABETTERS OF DESERTERS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person who shall knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain, under any pretence whatever, any deserter from the military service of the State, or the Confederate States, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court, shall be fined, or imprisoned, or both; in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed four months.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall under any pretence whatever, knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain any person enrolled and ordered to report for duty as a conscript, in refusing to obey such order, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment four months.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law of the Confederate States and arresting deserters and conscripts, the Governor shall have power to call out the militia.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall have force from its ratification.

Ratified the 7th day of July, 1864.

LEGEND OF KING KEDER.—The only account of this apocryphal monarch we possess is a poetic myth, relating to an enormous design, from the frustration of which a town was named. It is as follows:

"King Keder saw a pretty girl,
King Keder would have K-ssed her,
The damsel nimbly slipped aside,
and so
King Keder miss'd her.
Keder miss'd her,"

Kidderminster.

DIED,

On the evening of Friday, August 12th, 1864, after a short but severe illness of dysentery, accompanied by typhoid fever, Mrs. ANNIE M. B. WALSH, the beloved wife of Wm. A. Walsh, of this city, in the 54th year of her age.

She departed resigned to the will of her God, in the firm but humble hope of a blissful immortality. Her death is an irreparable loss to her family, for her husband has lost a fond and faithful wife, and her daughter a most affectionate mother. "The Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

[*Petersburg Express.*

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

100 BALES of GOOD COTTON in fair order.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 19-2t

Paper! Paper!

THREE Hundred Reams good Wrapping Paper.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 19-2t

Lost,

IN Raleigh, or at Camp Holmes, between four and five hundred dollars, enclosed in a newspaper with my descriptive roll. This package was lost yesterday. A liberal reward will be given for its return to me.
D. H. HONEYCUT,
aug 19-d1t At Camp Holmes.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU,
Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Bureau, and all officers or agents now engaged collecting Commissary Stores in the State of North Carolina, Virginia and Upper Tennessee will at once cease operations. Engagements already made will be complied with.
RICHARD MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
aug 19-6t Acting Chief of Bureau.

AT AUCTION!

80,000 Pounds of Leaf Tobacco.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at HILLSBORO', on TUESDAY, the 23d AUGUST, instant, 80,000 pounds of excellent LEAF TOBACCO. It was selected in Granville and Franklin counties, two years ago; has been carefully housed, and is in fine condition. In the lot are five hogsheads of the celebrated Vesey Tobacco.
Terms to suit purchasers.
D. D. PHILLIPS,
ROSCOE HOOKER,
aug 19-d4t Hillsboro', N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA,

LENOIR COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the probate of the will of Henry A. Chamberlin;

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Martha J. Burt, and any other heirs at law of said H. A. Chamberlin, deceased, and next of kin, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, publication is therefore ordered for six successive weeks, in the weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., notifying the heirs at law and next of kin, to appear at the Court House in Kinston, on the 1st Monday in January next, 1865, to witness proceedings in the matter of said probate and to make objections, if any they have, or otherwise be bound by said proceedings.
Witness: N. Hunter, Clerk of said court, at office in Kinston, 1st Monday July, A. D. 1864.
N. HUNTER, Clerk.
aug 19-w6w